

Appendix D

RWSP Combined Sewer Overflow  
Control Policies



## RWSP Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policies

A. Explanatory material. The CSO control policies are intended to guide the county in controlling CSO discharges. Highest priority for controlling CSO discharges is directed at those that pose the greatest risk to human health, particularly at bathing beaches, and environmental health, particularly those that threaten species listed under ESA. The county will continue to work with federal, state and local jurisdictions on regulations, permits and programs related to CSOs and stormwater. The county will also continue its development of CSO programs and projects based on assessments of water quality and contaminated sediments.

Combined Sewer Overflow Policies	How Implemented in 2004–2006
CSOCP-1: King County shall plan to control CSO discharges and to work with state and federal agencies to develop cost-effective regulations that protect water quality. King County shall meet the requirements of state and federal regulations and agreements.	<p>The county continues to implement the RWSP CSO Control Program to meet the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) standard of no more than an average of one untreated discharge per year at each CSO location. Highlights in 2004–2006 to achieve this goal include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2005, completed construction and began startup of Mercer/Elliott West CSO and Henderson/Norfolk CSO control systems (these projects were under way prior to approval and adoption of RWSP)</li> <li>• Completed CSO Control Program annual reports as required per the NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permit for the West Point Treatment Plant</li> <li>• In 2005, upgraded the pumping capacity at the Carkeek CSO plant from 8.4 mgd to 9.2 mgd</li> <li>• Submitted the <i>CSO Control Program Review</i> to King County Council in 2006</li> <li>• Continued investigations to determine if proposed levels of CSO control will be sufficient to meet sediment standards</li> <li>• Continued participation and involvement in the Lower Duwamish Waterway Group Superfund studies</li> </ul> <p>In 2007, predesign began on four RWSP CSO control projects: South Magnolia, North Beach, Barton Street and Murray Avenue.</p>
CSOCP-2: King County shall give the highest priority for control to CSO discharges that have the highest potential to impact human health, bathing beaches and/or species listed under ESA.	The current CSO control schedule aligns with the priorities outlined in CSOCP-2. The CSO program review that was submitted to the King County Council in spring 2006 reaffirmed the RWSP priorities of protecting public health, the environment, and endangered species, which shaped the development of the CSO control program.
CSOCP-3: Where King County is responsible for stormwater as a result of a CSO control project, the county shall participate with the City of Seattle in the municipal stormwater	This policy was developed with the Lander and Densmore separated drains in mind. In accordance with memoranda of agreements, King County and the City of Seattle jointly manage stormwater discharges

## Appendix D. Combined Sewer Overflow Policies and Implementation in 2004-2006

Combined Sewer Overflow Policies	How Implemented in 2004–2006
national pollutant discharge elimination system permit application process.	<p>in the Lander and Densmore drainage basins that occur as the result of county sewer separation projects. In addition, the county is a co-permittee with the City of Seattle for the Densmore NPDES municipal stormwater permit.</p> <p>The county and city continue to discuss how to address stormwater prevention and enforcement needs.</p>
CSOCP-4: Although King County's wastewater collection system is impacted by the intrusion of clean stormwater, conveyance and treatment facilities shall not be designed for the interception, collection and treatment of clean stormwater.	The county remains committed to not building facilities to collect or treat new separated stormwater.
CSOCP-5: King County shall accept stormwater runoff from industrial sources and shall establish a fee to capture the cost of transporting and treating this stormwater. Specific authorization for such discharge is required.	WTD's Industrial Waste Program coordinates the approvals of and cost recovery for such discharges.
CSOCP-6: King County, in conjunction with the city of Seattle, shall implement stormwater management programs in a cooperative manner that results in a coordinated joint effort and avoids duplicative or conflicting programs.	To prevent duplication and conflicts, the county and Seattle coordinate on their stormwater and wastewater management programs. In areas served by combined sewers, the city manages stormwater before it enters the county sewers; the county manages the stormwater after it enters the county sewers. The county is responsible for the stormwater that results from county sewer separation projects. In areas served by separated sewers, the city manages most of the stormwater. As mentioned in CSOCP-3, the county and city are working together and coordinating on source control inspections in the Lower Duwamish Basin.
<p>CSOCP-7: King County shall implement its long-range sediment management strategy to address its portion of responsibility for contaminated sediment locations associated with county CSOs and other facilities and properties. Where applicable, the county shall implement and cost share sediment remediation activities in partnership with other public and private parties, including the county's current agreement with the Lower Duwamish Waterway Group, the Department of Ecology and the Environmental Protection Agency, under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.</p> <p><i>(Ordinance 15602 amended CSOCP-7 to reflect that a sediment strategy has been developed and is in place.)</i></p>	<p>The county continues to work to improve water quality in the Lower Duwamish Waterway through actions such as reducing CSOs, restoring habitats, capping and cleaning up sediments, and controlling toxicants from industries and stormwater runoff. WTD is partnering with the City of Seattle, the Port of Seattle, and the Boeing Company under a consent agreement with EPA and Ecology to prepare a remedial investigation and feasibility study for the Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund Site. The remedial investigation, which defines the extent and inherent risks of contamination, will be ready for public review in autumn 2007. The feasibility study, which will identify cleanup alternatives, is scheduled to be completed in 2009.</p> <p>The county is participating in two early action sites—the Diagonal/Duwamish CSO/Storm Drain and Slip 4 CSO. The cleanup at Diagonal/Duwamish was</p>

Combined Sewer Overflow Policies	How Implemented in 2004–2006
<p>CSOCP-8: King County shall assess CSO control projects, priorities and opportunities using the most current studies available, for each CSO Control Plan Update as required by the Department of Ecology in the NPDES permit renewal process, which is approximately every five to seven years. Before completion of an NPDES required CSO Control Plan Update, the executive shall submit a CSO program review to the council and RWQC. Based on its consideration of the CSO program review, the RWQC may make recommendations for modifying or amending the CSO program to the council.</p> <p><i>(Ordinance 15602 updated this policy to reflect current information.)</i></p>	<p>completed in February 2004. Follow-up work was completed at the site in February 2005, and monitoring of these actions is providing critical information on cleanup alternatives for the Superfund site.</p> <p>In 2006, EPA approved a cleanup plan for Slip 4 CSO sediments. Sediments with the highest contamination will be removed, and the remaining sediments will be capped.</p> <p>Monitoring activities in 2005 showed accumulations of phthalates and some other chemicals in front of the Diagonal/Duwamish outfall. This discovery led to formation of the Sediment Phthalate Work Group, composed of representatives from EPA, Ecology, King County, and the Cities of Seattle and Tacoma. The work group is looking at environmental occurrence, sources, risks and receptors, source control and treatment, and regulatory aspects of phthalate sediment contamination.</p> <p>The next CSO control plan update is due to Ecology in 2008—the updates are done in coordination with the NPDES permit renewal for the West Point Treatment Plant. The CSO program review was submitted to the King County Council in 2006, satisfying the requirement for a review to be issued prior to the 2008 CSO Control Plan Update.</p> <p>New technologies that offer some promise for greater cost-effectiveness will be pilot tested between 2007 and 2009. The hydraulic model used to predict the effectiveness of CSO control and to design CSO control projects is being updated and recalibrated. WTD expects the updated model to be ready in 2008. The Lower Duwamish Waterway Source Control Project is pilot testing enhanced source control methods that if effective, could be added to future efforts.</p>
<p>CSOCP-9: Unless specifically approved by the council, no new projects shall be undertaken by the county until the CSO program review has been presented to the council for its consideration. CSO project approval prior to completion of CSO program review (beyond those authorized in this subsection) may be granted based on, but not limited to, the following: availability of grant funding; opportunities for increased cost-effectiveness through joint projects with other agencies; ensuring compliance with new regulatory requirements; or responding to emergency public health situations. The council shall request advice from the RWQC when considering new CSO projects. King County</p>	<p>This policy has been fully implemented. The CSO program review referred to in this policy was submitted to the King County Council in April 2006. No new projects were initiated prior to the submittal of the CSO program review.</p> <p>The projects that were under way as of December 13, 1999 have been completed. The Alki transfer of base flow was completed in 1998 and conversion of the plant to CSO treatment was finished in 2000. The Mercer Elliott/West and the Henderson/Norfolk systems were completed in 2005.</p>

## **Appendix D. Combined Sewer Overflow Policies and Implementation in 2004-2006**

---

<b>Combined Sewer Overflow Policies</b>	<b>How Implemented in 2004–2006</b>
shall continue implementation of CSO control projects underway as of the effective date of this section, which are the Denny way, Henderson/Martin Luther King, Jr. way/Norfolk, Harbor and Alki CSO treatment plants.	